### FERRYBOATS OLD AND NEW.

TWIN SCREWS, STEEL HULLS AND ELEC-TRIC LIGHTS IN THE LATEST CRAFT.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND FULTON'S FIRST BOATS-COMMODORE VANDERBILT AND

THE STATEN ISLAND LINE. The most striking thing about New-York to person who arrives in the city from the opposite side of the North River the first time is its ferries. Even the tall buildings do not arouse the interest or present the same strange and novel the ferryboat is a delight. No part of the long fourney by rail to the metropolis is so pleasant as this little sail across the river. It is a pause, ing repose and undisturbed thought. He smoothes out the wrinkles in his clothes and on his brow rapt with admiration until the clanking of the

the boat strikes them; the bridges, with their the Fort Lee ferry, running from West Oneropes and creaking chains and pulleys, all mak- hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., Manhattan. ing it so facile to moor the boat, and the heavy | Ferryboats are long lived. They do not have

are not to be forgotten. They are ever after-

ward foremost in his first impressions of New-

The ferryboats on the North River, particular-

ly those on the routes where the traffic is heav-

jest, have reached an advanced stage of im-

provement, and many of them are handsomely

appointed, while no pains have been spared to

make them swift and stanch. All the up to date

boats have double decks, with twin screws on

either end, while all wood construction below

The deck has been abandoned, for fire is an

ever menacing element of danger. The Penn-

sylvania Railroad has the largest fleet of ferry-

boats on the river. They come under the head

of floating equipment, and are in charge of a

department chief. Four of its boats are almost

new, and are perhaps the best equipped and

best appointed vessels of their kind afloat. They

are not the only modern boats on the river, how-

ever, for the Central Railroad of New-Jersey,

the Erla and the Hoboken Ferry Company have

The four boats of most recent design owned

by the Pennsylvania are the St. Louis, the New-

Brunswick, the Pittsburg and the Philadelphia.

They are substantially alike in appearance, al-

though the Philadelphia was finished last, and

es a ferryboat may be said to be the latest thing

out. She is not a handsome addition to marine

architecture by any means. There is nothing

that suggests the romance of the sea or the

poetry of ships about ner, but for all that she

is a stanch, trim looking craft, shipshape to a

degree, as ferryboats go. She is painted the

dull red color characteristic of all the Penn-

THE NASSAU, 1813.

eylvania boats, but massive timbers and a gen-

eral appearance of great power mark the Phila-

spacious, but severe in decoration and scrupu-

65 feet beam and 17 feet in depth. There is a

cabin on either side of the lower deck, while

the saloon deck above is reached by stairways

with handsome approaches at either end. The

decorations of the cabins are of mahogany and

white pine, with staffs, moulded panels and caps,

The floors are covered with interlocking rubber tile, which is both noiseless and sanitary. are seats in the cabins for 650 persons, and

some superb craft.

York.

sidered by the officials of the company their each averaging two hundred passengers each time. It makes good way against wind and tide, and premises to be an important acquisition. greatest improvement over the old time craft. It facilitates the passage of the boats in and out of the slips, and there are instances when in all respects superior to the scows or perlaguas the officials think they have been of great ser- they had replaced. Those first introduced were cice in avoiding collisions which would cer- "single enders," with one bow. The double endtainly have taken place with the old time paders were introduced by John Murphy. The boats dle wheel boats. The twin screws make the were each made with two hulls, about twenty boats safer to navigate in every way. There | feet apart and covered over by one deck. The are now eleven of them on the North River. The paddle wheels turned on a shaft between the Pennsylvania Railroad has six, the Hoboken hulls, and this shaft was made to revolve by Fennsylvania Railroad has six, the means of cranks on a small wheel on either end been shown here this week in the visit of four Jersey two. The Pennsylvania's large fleet com- of the shaft, fitting into a large wheel, which, famous architects who are to decide on the prises sixteen boats in all. Its ferries run from with corresponding cranks, was moved around of the competitive plans for the new buildings the terminal in Jersey City to Cortlandt, Descramped quarters and close air of a railroad train to Fulton-st., Brooklyn. It also has a ferry be-Bay-st., Jersey City.

as it were, on the threshold of a new exaction. Sew-series Communipaw to Liberty-st., Manhattan, and to number of ordinary rewboats for passengers who The visiting architects were greatly affording the traveller a brief interval of refreshfrom Chambers and Twenty-third sts. to Paas the bont gildes across the stream, and stands vonis-ave., Jersey City; the Hoboken ferries, from Barclay and Christopher sts., Manhattan, windlass on the bridge in the ferry slip rouses to Newark-st., Hoboken, and from West Fourhim from his reverie and prepares him for the teenth-st, to Fourteenth-st, opposite; the West teenth-st. to Fourteenth-st, opposite; the west
Shore runs ferries from Franklin and West For-The big long black slips, bending gently as ty-second sts. to Weehawken, and then there is

The other ferries on the North River are the time 543 passengers, besides some carriages and Cook, of New-York. The fifth member of the New-Jersey Central, which runs boats from Whitehall-st. (South Ferry); the Erie, running

> under Fulton's directions, for use as packets ample grounds in a suburban town, it can the same description was built for use on the plans are now on exhibition here, and from these boats, each of them being two complete hulls best. The plan s to erect thirty buildings on united by a deck, or bridge; they were sharp successive terraces, all harmonious in architect ing about. Fulton contrived the floating docks and entertainment of the commission. She will these parts than on the two houses in Madisonby means of which they are brought to them

want to wait until the larger boats started.

The horse boats had covered cabins and were

without shock. Fulton says of his invention: The boat which I am now constructing will have some important improvements, particularly in the power of the engine to overcome strong eth-tides; from which, again, other improvements will be made, as in all other new inventions. The present boat crosses the river, which is a mile and a half broad, when it is calm in 15 minutes; the average time is 20 minutes. She has had in her at one time eight four-wheeled carriages, 29 horses and 100 passengers, and could have taken 300 persons more.

In 1654 the city was empowered to establish and Nassau, or Long Island, was sold by auction for three years at 300 guilders per annum. The were to pay double fare. When the boundaries of New York were extended to include the whole of Manhattan Island, by the Dongan Royal charter, in 1683, the city obtained the right to sell ferry franchises, dock and other privileges in order to raise revenue for the local government. In 1699 the ferry from New York to Long Island brought f175. The fare for passenkers was a two-penny silver coin, or its equivalent in wampum; sheep, one penny; hogs, two pence; horses, one shilling. Public officials passed free and hoats were not required to cross during a tempest. Houses of entertainment were established at each end of the trip for the belated patrons.

#### THE FIRST VANDERBILT LINE.

bout the middle of the last century. for a few hundred dollars a year, and there was little competition down to the close of the second war with Great Britain. Then a substantial farmer of the island named Vanderbilt ran a sloop across the Bay with his and, with hie industry added to his father's, years. They did not give up when steam came into use, although they had a sharp conflict



with Fulton and Livingston, who owned certain steam patents. Their business from Vanderbilt's Landing was not large, and in 1838 "the Commodore," as the son was dubbed trade of the island. The Vanderbilts, however, "the Commodore" ran his boats from York to New Brunswick for many years, where his wife kept a hostlery, or inn, helping thus to augment her husband's rapidly growing fort-

George Law bought the North Shore ferry, and in 1864 the Staten Island Railroad bought the tide ran against the wind. Before horseboats the East Shore ferryboats. The Westfield coisode of July 30, 1871, threw the company into default, and the receiver soid its property to George Law, except the boat Westfield, which was bought by Horace Theall. They, in turn, sold out to a company which took the name of the Staten Island Rallway. After the Civil War Commodore Vanderbilt's ferry and railroad passed into the hands of his younger brother, Jacob H. Vanderbilt, who remained its president until the Rapid Transit system absorbed it, in cattle were in danger of upsetting. When the day | 1883-'84. There was a ferry war on the North Shore in 1876, when Commodore Garner obtained possession of the ferry against the old company. The boats were bought by John H.

#### HEROIC TREATMENT FOR DRUNKENNESS. From The Kansas City Journal.

## THE TRANSPLANTATION OF NERVES.

From The Medical Record.

Dr. Reuben Peterson ("American Journal of the Medical Sciences." April), concludes as follows: First-Transplantation of a peripheral nerve segment to bridge over a gap between the two ends of a resected nerve is a legitimate surgical procedure. Second-linder favorable conditions at least partial, and at times complete, restoration of sensation and motion may be expected to follow the operation. Third-Regeneration of the degenerated peripheral end is due to down growths from axis cylinders of the central end. Fourth-Because of the slowness of the process the longer the time after operation the more favorable will be the results. Fifth-Sensation may return very early after operation, and, as a rule, precedes return of motion. Sixth-This rapid return of sensation is not due to down growth of axis cylinders or to conductivity of the transplanted fragment, but must be explained by collateral nerve supply. Seventh-In many cases very early return of motion after transplantation may be due to vicarious movements of other muscles than those formerly paralyzed, and not to a regeneration of the latter's nerve supply.

TOPICS IN CALIFORNIA.

ARCHITECTS TO PASS ON PLANS FOR UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BUILD. INGS, TO COST \$7,000,000 --SUGAR BEETS AFFECTED BY DISEASE. \*

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE THERENE! San Francisco, Sept. 1.-Much interest has in a circle of eighteen or twenty feet by horses, of the University of California. The archibrosses and Twenty-third sts., Manhattan, and as in a cider mill. Mr. Murphy invented a way tects are J. L. Pascal, president of the Ecole des were willing to pay an extra charge and did not with the natural beauties of the site for the new at both ends and moved equally well with ure. Mrs. Phothe Hearst gave \$100,000 for the

and it requires twelve hundred barrels of crude diections at the local custom hou

The salmen pack on the Pacific Coast is estimated at 2.833,000 cases, of which Alaska will furnish 1.050,000 cases, British Columbia and Puget Sound each 600,000 cases, and the Columbia River 428,000 cases. The Sacramento River yielded only 30,000 cases.

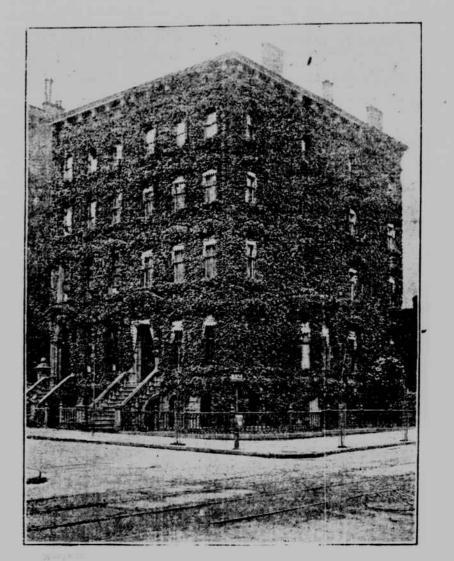
California banks of all kinds show an increase of more than \$56,000,000 in two years. The re-port for the fiscal year ending July 31 last shows an increase for eleven months of \$27. This is the test showing ever made in | Strong orchestra |

The Bank of California decided this we the capital from \$2,000,000 in 20,000 in \$2,000,000 in 20,000 shares. One dellars will be returned at the rate of each surrendered share up to 10,000. The sale of ten shares was made yes, it 2825. There was no potentially

### ITY COVERED HOUSES.

THE WALLS OF TWO MADISON-AVE. DWELLINGS COMPLETELY HID FROM VIEW.

old plant is the tvy green," and a beautiful one as well, and no better example of of the roof garden bill the possibilities of its growth can be found in performers on the hill are Mari ave, and Thirty-fourth-st. In the corner house,



### THE HOME OF SIR R. M'LEOD CAMERON.IVY COVERED HOUSE IN MADISON-AVE.-

buildings. The entire cost is estimated at No. 185 Madison-ave., Sir Roderick Cameron \$7,000,000.

This week three more regiments of volunteers were welcomed from Manila. These were men from Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. They were received by three delegations, headed by the Governor of each State, and marched through the streets, escorted by the California regiment and other volunteers at the Presidio. On Wednesday night Market-st, was illuminated in honor of the officers and crew of the cruiser Boston, who marched in a parade and then went to a theatre party.

The Mechanics' Institute Fair, which opened to-night, has some original features that make it worthy the attention of any tourist who may jass through San Francisco in September. It illustrates American expansion in the Orient by presenting a Filipino village and an Hawaiian hut, with natives of both Sandwich and Philippine Islands, who portray native customs. Besides this, there is a band of Filipino acrobats with their own band. The cornet player of this band was Admiral Montojo's orderly on the ship Reina Cristina, who gave the signal to take to the boats when the ship was sunk by Dewey's guns. There is also a fine exhibit of wigwams and native work by a tribe of California Indians.

President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, and a party of professors have just returned from a month's outing in King's River canyon, in the high Sierras. This canyon is much wilder than the Yosemite Valley, but is not so impressive, as its mountain walls, though 3,000 feet high, do not rise so abruptly. Views from neighboring peaks are much finer, however, as they command a greater expanse of the Sierras. Dr. Jordan regards the view from Mount Stanford, which is 14,100 feet high, as the most remarkable he has ever seen. To the south it includes the Great Granite Lake Basin, with forty-one takes in it. Mrs. Jordan accompanied her husband in all the hard mountain

The theatres have suffered this week from the eaction from the popular excitement over the eception of the California Volunteers. Clay Clement has drawn fair houses at the Columbia in "The New Dominion." The Tivoli continues the grand opera season, giving in excellent style this week "La Giaconda" and "Rigoletto." Felix Morris is appearing in one act comedie.

Work was begun this week in building up the Brandenstein block, bounded by Ercadway and Vallejo, Steiner and Pierce sts. The block will be covered with costly residences, the first of which will be occupied by E. Avery McCarthy. The marine view from this lot is one of the finest in the city.

Burr Chamberiain, of Yale, arrived this week at Stanford, and will coach the university foot-ball team this year. The team will be strong, as it will contain three men. Burnett, Dole and Levitt—who went to the Philippines, and who will return to college as soon as mustered out. The freshman class at Stanford will number core four hundred.

The winning of two of the classic three-year-oid stakes of the American harness turf in one week by Idolita gave much satisfaction to Cali-fornia sporting men. When Idolita was bought last year by Senator Frank Jones, of Ports-mouth, N. H., there were many croakers who said \$4,700, which he paid, was a fancy price for a colt that had only Palo Alto breeding to recommend it. The result has been a good ad-vertisement of California trotting stock, as Idolita is sure to prove the largest money win-ner of the season. The winning of two of the classic three-yearner of the season.

A mysterious disease, which has attacked beet sugar plants in all parts of the State, is exciting much alarm, as it may seriously interfere with this profitable industry. The leaves of the plant curl up, and the beets do not manually the state of the plant curl up, and the beets do not manually the state of the plant curl up, and the beets do not manually the state of the plant curl up. ture as they should. No insects were found by the experts, and the results are ascribed to climatic influences. The big factories have emclimatic influences. The big factories have employed three experts to make a thorough investigation. One tract of two thousand acres in Monterey County, which should have yielded twenty-five thousand tons, proved a total failure. This week the largest heet sugar factory in the world was opened by Claus Spreckels

is four thousand tons of beets in twenty-four

with his daughters, the Misses Margaret, Kitty and Isabel Cameron, and his two sons, Duncan Ewen and R. McLeod Cameron, makes his winter home. Everett Vergines Abbott and Albert Sprague Bard occupy No. 187 Madison-ave., the house adjoining. A study of the picture will show what is the actual reality, and that is that from cornice to basement the houses are completely covered with clinging ivy. Save for one or two bare spots at the base, the buildings are completely concealed, and nowhere reveal of what material they are composed. It is a house of ivy, and in superabundance of generosity the twining plant has also covered the fence running to the stable, and, spreading over the west wall of that building, has effaced it with a mantle of warm and living green.

The appearance of the house readily brings to mind the long waged controversy as to the healthy or unhealthy properties of ivy. Many have held and hold that it is unhealthy, as it retains moisture for a far longer time than would the wall itself if not so covered; that its action on the supporting wall distinctly tends toward the deterioration of the material of which it is composed, and that since it affords innumerable nests for small birds, it becomes gradually undesirable from a sanitary point of

On the other hand, believers in both the beauty and utility of the plant assert that there is nothing in its being unsanitary, and that in case of a rain the leaf so faces the storm that it throws the water away from the wall itself, which in consequence is drier than one which does not support ivy, and no less an authority than the Enclycopædia Britannica states that there is no danger to the building material. so long as the plant does not penetrate any fissure or crack therein, but should it thrust its way in, the natural and continuous expansion of its sev-

eral parts would hasten decay. Of ivy in general it gives this meed of praise;
"But a fair growth on a sound wall is, without any exception whatever, beneficial. It promotes dryness and warmth, and reduces to a minimum the corrosive action of the atmosphere. It is altogether, as conservative as it is It is altogether as conservative as it is

#### TORTURING PRISONERS IN HUNGARY. From The Pall Mall Gazette.

From The Pail Mail Gazette.

Shocking details are given by a Vienna correspondent of the torture applied to three men and three women by the local authorities of the town of Mosca, near Komorn, in Hungary, in order to obtain from them the contession of a robbery they not not committed. The news will be read in England with the keenest regret, for nowhere is an Einglishman made more welcome than in Hungary, and of no people does the traveller retain pleasunter recollections. That individuals should be avages happens in all countries, but that a Government should telerate such acts is another mater.

savages happens in all countries, but that a dovernment should tolerate such acts is another matter.

It seems that when the robbery was discovered the district judge had twelve persons arrested without the slightest grounds of suspicion. Stephen Kovacs was the first examined, and as he would not confess lits hands were chained to his feet, and he was thrashed in this position with a cane on the soles of his feet and the abdomen until the cane split. Moinar, the Secretary of the Commune, who administered this torture, then took a heavy walking stick and struck Kovacs, while the district judge himself, with spurred hoots, trampled upon his handcuffed hands. The man, however, did not confess, though the torture was prolonged. Moinar then had spirits of wine fetched, poured it on a tin plate, and set fire to it under Kovac's naked feet, and this being of no avail, poured the burning liquid onto the man's feet. The judge then struck the poor wretch about the ears until he fainted.

When he regained consciousness, feeling that he could no longer endure his torturing pains, he confessed the theft, saying that he had buried the money under a tree. The place was searched, and the money was, of course, not found. The inquisitors therefore returned to Kovacs, and continued the torture. His hands were tied together behind his back, and he was bung up by them. He fainted, however, and was taken down, but only to be thrashed until the sticks fell from the tormentor's hands. Moinar then took out a pocketknife, and inserted the point of the blade under Kovac's finger nails. The victim at this point fainted and fell off his seat. He had no food and no drink for four days.

names. Monar the blade under Kovac's finger nails. The victim at this point fainted and fell off his seat. He had no food and no drink for four days.

The other prisoners were subjected to similar tortures. This went on until Desider Todi, the village smith, hearing of the infamous treatment of the prisoners, confessed that he had committed the robbery and returned the money.

Although the facts were known six months ago, the Hungarian Government allowed all the scoundrels responsible to continue in office, and only the day before yesterday were the judge and secretary suspended, two other officials being dismissed. No one has been arrested. The interpellant in yesterday's sitting of the Reichstag said that the judge was too bad to be hanged, and should be thrashed to death.

# NOTES OF THE STAGE

The collections at the local custom house for July show a heavy increase in importation.

Over \$750,000 was taken in, the largest monthly of its first week at Wallack's Theatre, and it would be takings not the collections. seem, if the box affice takings and the cordinity of the audiences mean anything sical farelial comedy has the elem

Yaca. Detra Hittal Andrew Mack will conto nd sing in "The Last of the Rona Music. The play, the -general have all hear po-likely to be so for some

To-night Miss Killy Loft us tion from the London music Marris ters, the Hawallan Queens Francis Bryant, na challing, the Melville Ellis, John F. Reddy, N. Manhattan Trio and the Tobins. Manhattan Trio and the Tolins The beginning to-morrow night, includes E Marie Dressier, Margie Cline, Polk the Beaumont sisters the Manhar Four, Mile Lotty, the Tilier Troupe, Goldie, Ethel Levy, John E. Camp, the sisters, the Tolins, Elliott and Allen natian Trio. La Petite Adeluide and Low Trois Amoureuses." In the the the New-York "The Man in the Morin for twenty weeks. The Eath perfe he celebrated a week from to-morrow a week from that night a new Version called. "The Man in the Moon, Jr., will for the first time.

As the last two weeks are announ Hammerstein's Venetian Terrace Roof Garden, he has arranged to present a programme headed by the Rossow Midgets and Rawson and June, the Australian Boomerang Throwers. There will be also the Galletti baboon tripe. Arts itall the Johnstone Brothers, trick bigdle experts, Bartes, the three Fortuni brothers, Gortrade Rullegs, the three Rio brothers, G. K. Sate jugglet; the Couture brothers, Arras and Alice and the four Lukens.

"The Girl from Maxim's" will begin its second week at the Criterion Theatre to-morrow night, The attendance was large through the first week. The first mattnee performance will be given on Saturday of this week.

The audiences at Tony Pastor's Theatre this week will be made merry by Foy and Clark is "The Man Across the Street"; O'Brien and Buckley, the Stewart sisters, Fields and Ward, Will. lamson and Stone, Julian Ross, Lawrence and Harrington, Ada Jones, balladist, Ross Gilfillan, Lillian Granger, Bertha Wagner and Bruno Arulm in their operetta. "Opera in the Kitchen," Harry and Eva La Reane, Edwards and Edwards, Ed-ward Masse, the tramp juggler, and the Ameri-can Vitagraph.

"The Rounders" has had a good summer's run at the Casino, and is still drawing good audiences Rice's summer night entertainments at the Casine Roof Garden will be continued on Lahor Day, and thereafter as long as the evenings are warm and clear. Ella Chapman, from the Palace London, Jess Dandy and all the favorites are retained. The Sunday night bill includes many special features.

Ching Ling Foo, with new tricks, remains the chief attraction at Keith's, but this week's bill will will reappear in "Kyd's Bride"; Lafayette will per sonate Dreyfus, Labori, Esterhazy and other personages; Francesa Redding will produce a new sketch by Will M. Cressy, called "Her Friend from sketch by Will M. Cressy, called "Her Friend from Texas"; Crapewin and Chance will present "A Mismated Pair"; the four O'Learys will give a comic acrobatic act, Cenaro and Bailey will do their cake-walk dances, and Henry Drew, a Weishman with a bass voice, will be heard in America for the first time. To-morrow the performance is announced a hegin at 9:30 a. m. When Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Miton Royle make their reappearance at Keith's on September II they will be seen in Mr. Royle's latest little comedy, "Miss Wallet, of Well Street," which will then have its first production. which will then have its first product

The military music furnished by the Squadron A Band at the Lion Palace Roof Garden has proved popular, and in spite of the cool evenings the place

At the Eden Musée unusual preparations are to be made for the Dewey celebration. The interior of the Musée is undergoing many changes. All of the Army and Navy groups are to be remodelled, and will be arranged in special groups. The most and will be arranged in special groups. The most important figure in the Musée during this celebration will be Admiral Dewey. The Musée has had an artist in the Philippines, and he is now on his way to this city with cinematograph views of warfare in the Philippines. These pictures will be shown hourly, and the Neapolitan Orchestra will present afternoon and evening programmes of National airs.

The holiday programme at Proctor's Twenty third Street Theatre this week is a lengthy one. Labor Day will be celebrated by an all day and night show, beginning at 10 a. m. and lasting till 11 p. m. The performers are James F. Dolan and Il p. m. The performers are James F. Dolan and Ida Lenharr, in their travesty, "A High Toned Burglar"; Tony Farrell and Jennie Leland, in a new comedicta; James Richmond Glearcy, the Keeley brothers, Axtell and Axtell, Switt and Huber, Maud Beall Price, minnie, and a dogan more. To-day's continuous concert, from 2:30 til 10:30 p. m., will have these entertainers; James Thornton, Seay and Sisson, Walz and Ardell, Jessie Millar, Dan McCarthy and others.

At the Pleasure Palace to-morrow the doors will open at 10 a. m. and the show will not end till 11 p. m. The entertainment promises ample enjoy-ment, and the best things in the bill are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sidman, Reno and Richards, Fred Niblo, monologist; Charles Leonard Fletcher and his company, in a new farce; Walz and Ardell and A score more. To-day's concert, continuous from 20 till 10:30 p. m. will enlist the services of Robert Downing and his company, Hayes and Healy, Montague and West, Flelds and Ward and others.

Liebler & Co. are considering making an elabcrate production of "Monte Cristo" in New-York next spring, presenting James O'Neill in his fe-mous character of Edmond Dantes.

Everything is now ready for Mrs. Fiske's elaborate production of "Becky Sharp," on September 12, and seats will go on sale at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow. "Becky Sharp" was performed yesterday in England for copyright purposes. It is possible that Mrs. Fiske's first London appearance possible that Mrs. Fiske's first London appearance will be made in this play. The company that will support Mrs. Fiske in "Becky Sharp" includes. Maurice Barrymore. Tyrone Power, Withiam F. Owen, Robert V. Ferguson, Charles Plunkett, Stanley Rignold, Wilfrid North, W. L. Branscombe, E. L. Walton, Frank Reicher, Frank McJormack, E. L. Walton, Frank Reicher, Frank McJormack, E. B. B. Belcher, Paul Welgel, Walter Pleugh, Nell Grey, Henry Stokes, George P. Ronn, R. B. Keggerais, Frederick Kingstone, H. F. Anderson, Albert Reed, R. F. McCoy, Cortland Hopkins, Zenalde Williams, Ethel Douglas, Jean Chamblin, Josephine Roberts, Agnes Bruce, Mary Maddern, Josephine Roberts, Agnes Bruce, Mary Maddern, Ethelwyn Hoyt, Gertrude Norman, Direk St. Cyt, Mary MacNamara, Gloria Alonzo, Helen Henry and Alma Whitsell.

The Harlem Opera House, with new decorations and refurnished throughout, will begin its season on Monday, September 11, with Herbert Kelcey and Miss Effic Shannon in "The Moth and the Flame."

Square Opera Company's third season of opera in English, which begins at the American Theatre English, which begins at the American Theatre on October 2, with the production of "Die Meisters singer," will open at the box office at the theatre on Thursday morning. September 2, at 3 a clock. Although numerous applications have been received, none will be filled, as, in accordance with the established rule, intending subscribers or their personal representatives must be in line on the morning of the sale. A new subscription book is opened each season, and the first applicant receives the first choice.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall will be opened again on September 18, under its new management a good deal of remodelling and redecorating is going good deal of remodelling and redecorating is going on. The star performer of the opening night will be Miss Ada Colly, a singer who has a voice that goes gracefully over a bar placed six notches above high to it is said that it will go higher as soon as new music can be written for her and new instruments built to play her accompaniments. Other features of the opening which have already been announced are the six Selbinis in a bicycle act; Max Walton, impersonator; E. Laury, comisinger; Wilton and La Martine, acrobats, and Alexandra Dagmar, singer.

standing room for two thousand more. The boat is driven by four screws, a pair being at either end. These are operated by two sets of three-cylinder compound engines. Steam is supplied by four water tube boilers, which afford a pressure of two hundred pounds. She can make fifteen miles an hour, and covers the distance between Jersey City and Twenty-third-st., Manhattan, in fifteen minutes. The Philadelphia is lighted by electricity, and has duplicate engines and generators to supply light in case one set of apparatus should break down. Her steering gear is worked by steam. Her hull is of steel throughout and her construction was especially strong, in order the better to resist damage from collision. The hull is divided into water tight compartments, and powerful fire and bilge pumps have been installed, to be used in case of fire or a leak in the hold. NO WOOD BELOW THE DECK.

deck itself is of steel, covered with wood. These boats are heated with hot air, which is delivered at all points of the cabins in volume. The heat ing apparatus admits of any temperature de sired, and insures a change of air throughout the vessel every five minutes. The air is driven over coils and heated and the degree of heat is regulated by the number of colls used. In extreme weather all of them may be connected. but in moderate weather a few of them only are

The twin screw feature of these boats is con-

not so brisk. The Pennsylvania's oldest hoat, the J. S. Darcy, has been in service thirty-nine years, and she plies daily on the route from West Thirteenth-st., Manhattan, to Bay-st., Jersey City. The Somerset, a boat belonging to the farm produce and any other freight he could Union Ferry Company, which runs several East | get to carry. He established also a more regu-River lines, had a long and honorable service as | lar passenger service. His son, "Corneel," an a gunboat in the Civil War, taking part in the, able-bodied working lad, assisted him later, bombardment of Fort Fisher and numerous other engagements. The Southfield, of the Staten | they had a neet of coasting vessels in a few Island line, also saw service in the war, and was sunk in the Mississippi in a bombardment. A new Southfield was built to take her place. There were rope ferryboats and ferryboats that were propelled by sails or paddles before steam came into use. The rope principle is an old one. In fact, the ferryboat is one of the oldest craft known to history; even the ark was

and if they are displaced at one point they may

answer for service at another, where business is

A MODERN FERRYBOAT.

trucks and toiling draught horses and the crowds f to keep up with the times, like the ocean liners,

hardly any older. The ancient Egyptians had rope ferries. They would throw a rope across a stream from shore to shore, and then pull on the rope hand over hand, while if the distance were great sails and paddles were the propelling power relied upon. King David rode in a ferryboat. It was in Absalom's rebellion that he and his household crossed the Jordan by ferry, and the Bible bears testimony to that effect. Ropes could not be used on the Hudson and East rivers, which were always open for shipping, and crossing was always a difficult and cumbersome proceeding until Fulton's little Clermont ploughed the waters of the Hudson, and the ferryboat under the impulse of Fulton's genius became prominent as a typical New-York Harbor craft, as much identified with its life as the gondola is with that of

## A RISKY TRIP IN WINTER.

The Hudson River in the last century was crossed by travellers only at great risk, discomfort and delay. Blocks of ice filled the river from December until late in March. The waves were high and covered with whitecaps when

came in travellers were rowed across in scows. Previous to 1814 the only boats used on the East River were rowboats, flat scows with sprit sails, or at best perlaguas, or two masted sail boats. At slack water the trip was comfortable and quick, but against a current or an angry sea the boatmen could make no headway. Sometimes, baffled by wind or tide, a boat would fetch up at Governor's Island, or far out of the way in the opposite direction. Boats loaded with was windy many persons would prefer to wait until the sea moderated, and sometimes would spend a day in one of the ferry houses before they crossed. Some of the dangers are described in the newspapers of the period. One account

On the afternoon of January 15, 1784, there was an exciting scene in the East River. A Jersey ferryboat had got in the ice, and was so damaged that it sank almost immediately, throwing the passengers eight in number; into the water. They were enabled to get on a cake of ice, which was carried by the North River eddy around into the East River. All the slips being full of ice, it was with difficulty that two or three small boats were East River. All the slips being full of ice, it was with difficulty that two or three small boats were got out to attempt their relief; but the large fields of ice, at that moment in motion, rendered every effort of the boatmen fruitless, and cut off every prospect of deliverance. A boat, however, with a crew of soldiers was able to follow them and rescue all but one, a negro man, who was frozen to death.

In 1784 "The Independent Journal" says that: On Saturday last a ferryboat passing over from Brooklyn to this city was suddenly overset. This accident is said to have been occasioned by the shifting of one of the horses, of which there were five on hoard, which so startled the rest that they all removed to one side, when the boat immediately filled. The passengers saved themselves by swimming until they were picked up.

"The American Statesman" of May 27, 1801, publishes the following statement:

Having seen several erroneous accounts in the papers respecting the upsetting of the ferryboat at Fey Market, and being myself on board at the time, will thank you to publish the following: We started from Fulion Market ferry stairs with little wind, but there was a prospect that the wind would blow very fresh, so that the passengers desired the boatmen to brail up the salls, which they would not comply with. Some of the passengers wished and talked of taking charge of the boat themselves. We considered the boatmen incapable of conducting the boat, owing to intoxication. However, we concluded that no men would be employed in that business unless they were capable of the task, but, unfortunately, we allowed them to proceed. The first gust that came upset us, and several of the passengers were immediately lost. There were in the boat about twelve persons. One woman and five men were drowned. Six of us were saved after being one hour and a half in the water.

### BOATS PROPELLED BY HORSES About the time that Fulton's steam ferryboat

was put on the East River a new motive power was tried on the New ferry, at present the Catherine ferry. "The Long Island Star" of April 6, 1814, speaking of the boat's initial trip, says;

The boat is in some respects similar to the Paulus Hook (Jersey City) ferryboats, and calculated to receive wagons in the same commodious way but the water wheel in the centre is moved by eight horses. It crossed the river twelve times during the day in from eight to eighteen minutes

about that time, bought the Westervelt North Shore ferry, and secured the carrying were more eager to build up a short line between Boston, New York and Philadelphia than to foster the little home enterprise, and

Starin, who operated the ferry until 1884.

INDIANS' GREEN CORN DANCE.

All last week the Indians on the Jackson County Reservation engaged in their annual green corn dance, a ceremonial that is religious in its character. Speaking of the dance, "The Horton Head-light" says: "These dances comprise the religion of the Indian. In them he sees a future existence and a bright hereafter on the happy hunting grounds. They look upon these services as the means by which the Great Chief forgives their trespasses and their sins, and they are just as sincere in their religion as the most devout Christians. They sing and dance, and we imagine their feasts must be something like the services in the days of David, when they sang and danced to the Lord. They do not like to be laughed at. They do not like to have their pictures taken, and they resent any attempt to do so by any visitor.

"No drunkenness is allowed. Last Sunday while the services were going on one of the toung fellows tried to come into the dance pavilson with his jag. He was ordered away, but would not go, wheretyon he was taken in charge by a couple of the guards and we never saw a man used so in all our life. His hands were tied behind him intit they reached his hands, and they they were all tied together. He was then carried to the shade of a stick of wood and left to lie there until he could soher up and learn something in the bargain. He turned over on nis face, and there he lay unable

soler up and learn something in the bargain. He turned over on his face, and there he lay unable to get back or make a move. When his hands were untied he was as decent as could be. A few such treatments usually cure the worst cases, and they den't try it again."

# From The Medical Record.